

ESTATE LEVIES
MADE CAMPAIGN
ISSUE IN FLORIDARepeal of Federal Tax, De-
feated by Smith, May
Beat HimREPUDIATION OF WET
REGARDED AS CERTAINPeople of State Are Mostly
Former Northerners, Dry
and ProtestantBy WILLIS J. ABBOT
TAMPA, Fla.—I encountered in
this city an entirely new argument
against the candidacy of Governor
Smith for the Presidency, and a novel
theory concerning the issue upon
which he may be beaten, at least in
Florida.Col. Peter O. Knight of Tampa is a
leader in industrial and financial
affairs in Florida. I heard him de-
scribed by an admirer as the "Billie
Boat of the South." He may or may
not relish the comparison, and I
cite it merely as indicative of the
status in which he is held by his
neighbors.For some time past Colonel Knight
has been leading a movement to re-
peal what he thinks is an injustice
done to Floridians. It will be remem-
bered that this state not only refuses
to impose upon its citizens either an
income tax or an inheritance tax, but
has even put a provision into the
State Constitution making such forms
of taxation permanently unconstitutional.
But the United States Govern-
ment still imposes an inheritance tax.
Smith Led OppositionA strong movement was initiated
some time ago to do away with this
federal tax, and leave the taxation of
inheritances entirely to the individual
states. This movement was defeated
more through the influence of Gov-
ernor Smith than through any other
single force. It was his tax commis-
sioner, Mark O. Graves, who ap-
peared before the committee at
Washington, and not only succeeded
in defeating the repeal of the tax
but secured the provision that a cer-
tain proportion of it should be paid
over to those states which retained
this form of taxation.In other words, the Floridians, who
did not tax the beneficiaries of in-
heritances within their own state,
were taxed by the Federal Govern-
ment. This was regarded as an in-
justice, and the movement to repeal
the tax was carried on. It was
the tax on the beneficiaries of in-
heritances, and not the tax on the
decedent, that was the issue.In the effort to secure the repeal
of the federal tax, Governor Smith
and his associates secured approval
of their plan from the legislature,
and from a majority of the mem-
bers of such parties that were
not in session at the time. In 1914
the state of Florida, through its
legislature, secured the approval of
President Coolidge. The opposition, headed
by Governor Smith, through his prin-
cipal tax official, defeated the project.World Vote Republican
It does not seem to an outsider that
an issue limited to so small a prop-
erty of the electorate could be a very
compelling one, but Colonel Knight
insists that should President Cool-
idge be re-nominated, or should Sec-
retary Hoover make a statement
favoring the repeal of the federal
inheritance tax, Florida could be
carried against so weak a candidate
as Governor Smith.It is clearly his point of view that
the narrow economic phase of the
issue would not control, but that the
charge that Floridians are being
taxed by the National Government
which does not need the money, and
which turns 80 per cent of the money
thus raised over to other states, is
an obvious discrimination against its
citizens.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1928

General

Estate Levies Made Campaign Issue.

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Bill to Save Dogs' Ears
Has Gov. Smith's Ear

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albany, N. Y.

PROTESTS against cropping

dogs' ears and requests for ap-
proval of legislation which would
outlaw the practice have practically
"swamped" the office of Governor
Smith. It is estimated that between
2000 and 3000 communications have
already been received, and the
volume of correspondence in favor
of the anti-cropping bill is daily
growing in volume.As the result, the Governor an-
nounced he will hold a public hear-
ing before he takes any action upon
the measure. The bill has been
passed by the Legislature and is
awaiting action by the Governor.

REICH-SOVIET

NEGOTIATIONS

ARE BROKEN OFF

Arrest of German Engineers

Causes Government to

Take Extreme Step

By WILLIAM J. ABBOT

BERLIN—In consequence of the

arrest of six German engineers in
Moscow, the economic negotiations
between Germany and Russia which
had been proceeding for some weeks
have indefinitely been broken off. Dr.
Gustav Stresemann had a second in-
terview with the Russian Ambassa-
dor, Mr. Krestinsky to inform him of
the decision of the Reich Cabinet,
which met earlier in the day. The
German Government makes two de-
mands of the Russian Soviet Govern-
ment.First: A clearly-expressed detailed
statement of the concrete charges
against the German engineers and
what proofs exist for such charges.Second: That permission be im-
mediately accorded the German Con-
sul-General in Harkov to visit the
arrested German subjects.The German Government trusts
that this incident will be speedily
and satisfactorily settled, whereupon
a basis for the renewal of the
negotiations may be found.Dr. Gustav Stresemann drew Mr.
Krestinsky's attention to the agita-
tion aroused in Germany, especially
in industrial circles by Moscow's
proceedings. The entire press with
the solitary exception of Red Flag
voiced unanimous approval of the
Government's demands, pointing out
that a nation would be able to in-
quire to treat its subjects in a
Russian state. One extreme right
organ advocates the complete
suspension of relations between the
two countries, following England's
example.Vorwärts terms the Soviet action
catastrophic stupidity and declares
that the time has come for Moscow
to give in and revoke the inequali-
ties, penalties and measures such as
taken in the Donbas district. The
admission of the foolish action will
cost the Soviet government less than
obstinately remaining in the path
that involves grave consequences of
at least an economic and political
character.The Reichstag committee of for-
eign affairs has been summoned to-
morrow to discuss the incident. It is
stated that the head of the Soviet
delegation for the Berlin economic
negotiations had already left for
Moscow.

Noseless Dog Can't Wear

Muzzle, Police Puzzled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If a Pekinese

dog does not have nose enough to
support a muzzle, should that dog be
forbidden from riding on the street
cars? That is the question that has
come before the commissioners of the
District of Columbia and the Police
Department of this city.Diminutive noses are a sign of
beauty in the Pekinese, as every dog
fancier understands, but the same
small noseless dogs are at a distinct
disadvantage when it comes to abid-
ing by the local ordinance.Should a dog with an ingrowing
nose be required to abide by the same
rule and regulations that apply to
pointers, setters, hounds, and other
big dogs? Or should, as the ques-
tion is in the question agitating the
commissioners, the word of the law
be made plain enough to fit the in-
dividual dog—no matter how small
Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin affirms that
she is not in the least in the least
thing ought to be done to correct the
injustice.

Motor Boatmen on the Hudson Preparing

Craft for Event of "Going Overboard"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The earliest sign of

spring has just come to New York.
Strangely, it is not the ever welcome
note of the red, red robin, nor is it
the first tender shoots of the wood
anemone, poking its way up through
dried winter leaves, nor the annual
marble tournament of the East Side
boats. What then? Why, the motor
boatmen along the Hudson.They have started their spring
house cleaning. With oil-stained
hands and a superciliousness for
all the various housewifely arts that
are typical of the true boatman,
they can be seen on almost any
warm day at the various landing
places along the river, from sun-up
to sun-down, elbow-deep in soap
suds, engine grease or paint job.Senatorial Inquiry 'Strikes Oil'
in Search for Sinclair BondsNew Disclosures Made at Chicago on Methods Used
to Meet Deficit of 1920 Republican Campaign—
Other Transactions May Be Revealed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Senatorial inquiry into

the peddling of Sinclair Liberty
Bonds to wipe out the 1920 Republi-
can deficit struck oil when it began
sinking its shaft in Chicago. At first
it looked like a dry hole. Then \$2000
of the hunted bonds were unex-
pectedly discovered, \$3500 were
traced to an unknown purchaser, and
the possibility appeared of tapping
\$25,000 more.B. A. Eckhart, Chicago miller and
assistant treasurer of the Republican
National Committee, testified through
his secretary that he had bought
\$2000 of the bonds identified as of the
Continental Trading Corporation
Liberty series. He purchased them
at solicitation of Fred W. Upham,
former treasurer of the Republican
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Chandler & Co.

Drawn from hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Spring Millinery at Chandler's

HATS from Rose Valois, Le Monnier, Alphonsine and other noted Parisian milliners,—brought directly from Paris to Chandler's by our buyer. Also exact copies and adaptations beautifully made by the skilled hands of our own milliners. Prices are decidedly moderate.

We present

Agnes's exquisite flower turban, so adorably feminine.

Le Monnier Baku hat trimmed with cire peacock—strikingly new.

Rose Descat's hats of Ballibuntl so different, stiched in new designs for the Spring mode.

Rose Valois's Baku afternoon hat with soft roses on the crown, stressing the feminine note.

Camille Roger's medium irregular brim that is so becomingly chic.

Alphonsine's exotic straws showing close off the face brims with veils—a new fashion and a fascinating one.

Chandler & Co. Boston Common

FEDERAL INCOME TAX MAY REACH HALF A BILLION

Exponents of Cut Watch to Note Total, on Which Plea Will Be Based

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Sixty-four collection districts over the United States were swamped with final income tax returns in the last day of filing for the calendar year 1927, with a total that may amount to \$500,000,000.

On the returns of the year will depend in part whether the President's proposed tax cut of \$225,000,000 will take effect. The income tax on individuals and corporations is the Government's largest single item of revenue, amounting last year to more than \$2,000,000,000. The total amount collected for the quarter ending March 15, 1927, was \$604,583,000. The Administration does not expect as much this March.

Revenue agents have been at work in special forces in cities over the United States, in banks and department stores while mobile forces have gone throughout rural districts collecting the flood of checks, greenbacks and bullion. It will take some time before accurate figures on the total are in. Last year, collectors' telegrams showed the amount had reached \$463,960,000 by March 19, which will be a gauge by which to measure this year's probable returns, in relation to proposed tax reductions.

The income tax forms one of the most vexed and difficult problems in the field of taxation. At present 12 states levy individual income taxes, the citizens paying taxes both to state and national government. Incomes of corporations are now taxed federally and locally.

In view of double and multiple taxation in this field arguments for income tax abandonment have been advanced. It is charged that "the overhead expenses in collecting the income taxes are so great that this consideration alone is self-condemnation of such a system."

On the other hand, it is argued that since the Federal Government is already in the field, has well organized machinery for collecting such taxes, and since the taxes paid by the corporations form the largest single item in its revenue schedule, there seems small chance that it will abandon the field, and that the states should accordingly withdraw.

It is well known that practically every corporation of any size pays taxes in more than one state, because it has property or does business in various states, and each state claims the right to tax income earned or property situated within its boundaries.

The Federal Government collected more than \$1,300,000,000 corporation taxes in the fiscal year 1927. Data is not available to show the taxes paid states by the same corporations, but the amount is heavy; for example, in Pennsylvania corporations pay between 45 and 50 per cent of all taxes collected, and in New York about one-third.

As against arguments to repeal income taxes, are declarations that the tax corresponds most closely with capacity of taxpayers to pay, and that difficulties of collection, although large, are surmountable. Opponents of state income taxes point out that recently the plan has not made progress. Formerly popular, since 1919 no new state has adopted the tax, and several have rejected it.

ESTATE LEVIES ISSUE IN FLORIDA

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Romanist church, would be enough, according to Colonel Knight, to carry the Peninsular State against him.

Reputation of Smith

I cannot, myself, see in this issue more than a contributing force to the reputation of Smith, which I think is well to be expected in Florida. The section from which I am writing is very largely populated by people who have come here from the middle West. Many, of course, have returned to their homes because of the collapse of the real estate boom. Nevertheless, the great mass of permanent residents here hark back in their origin to that section of the country which has long stood for prohibition and against Catholicism.

Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ocala, and innumerable smaller towns and villages scattered between, except for the tropical foliage apparent on every hand, are like outposts of New England, Michigan or Nebraska. Their people still have the interests and convictions of their earlier days. When I was in St. Petersburg the convention of the southern states' prohibition organizations had not been held, but the temper of the people there with whom I talked clearly indicated that the formal demand made on them by that conference for the defeat, either in convention or afterward, of any wet candidate would meet with the overwhelming support of the voters of that vicinity.

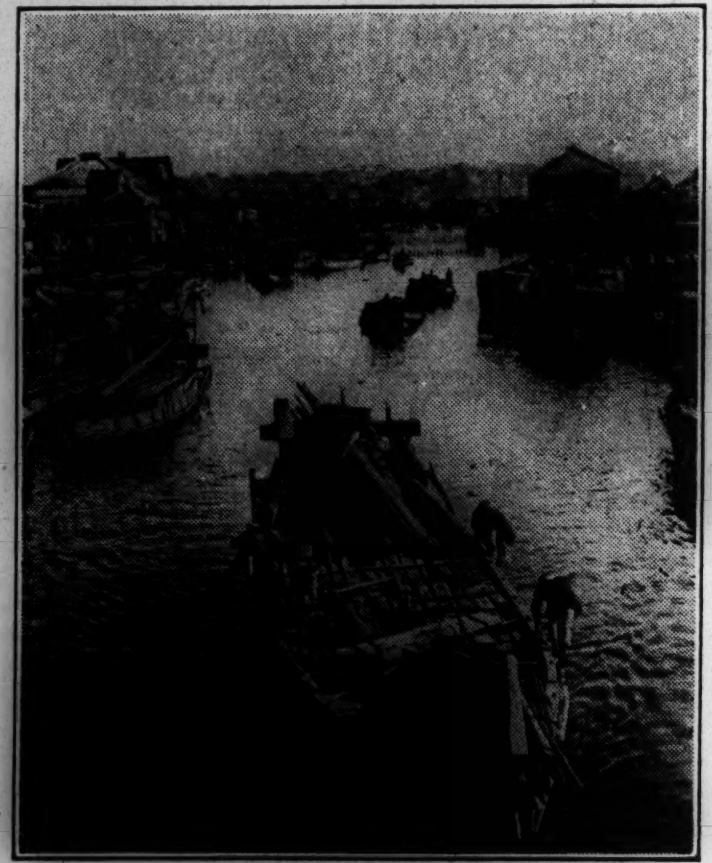
Republicans Not Organized

So far as a contest after the nomination is concerned, this side of the

State, like the Atlantic side, possesses no efficient Republican organization. It would not be difficult, however, for the National Committee to organize one with the co-operation of a few leading men who now vote Democratic, but think Republican.

Some years ago a somewhat spectacular evangelist went into the Democratic primaries to secure the nomination for Governor. He succeeded so far as the votes were concerned, but the Democratic organization disapproved of a candidate of his kind and rather brazenly counted him out, whereupon he ran as an independent candidate and beat out the regular nominee. He did it, according to trustworthy reports, by the exercise of the merest demagoguery, shrewdly adjusting his campaign to the prejudices of the section in which he was at the moment speaking.

His success, however, demonstrated the willingness of Florida voters to break away from a regular ticket when properly aroused. There is no reason why, in a vastly more creditable cause, they could not be stirred to a repudiation of a wet Democratic presidential nominee.



Famous Yokohama Bridge in the Distance. Underwood

LICENSE SYSTEM IS CONDEMNED

Nations Report on the Protection of Women and Children

By WILLIAM S. O'NEILL, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Out of 42 countries from which reports have been obtained concerning the regulation of licensed houses, 23 have abolished them altogether, while others have made regulations for their better control. This is one of the interesting facts revealed in the course of discussion which is going on at present in the League of Nations Committee for the protection of women and children.

So rapidly is the movement for the suppression of licensed houses making headway that the committee is able to express the opinion that the question of their disappearance is merely a question of time. The value of publicity in this question has thus been proved, for undoubtedly public opinion is deeply stirred by the report on the traffic in women and children recently published by the League of Nations.

Germany has now abandoned the system of licensed houses, and it is noted that other countries which have defended the maintenance of this system before the committee show considerable embarrassment in doing so. The governments of all countries which still maintain licensed houses will be asked to reconsider the question of their abolition in the light of the report of the body of experts on the question, and all other information collected by the League.

Especially valuable from this viewpoint and in all questions connected with the protection of women and children in pursuit of their livelihood in music halls, café concerts and other places of entertainment is the information supplied by representatives of philanthropic and religious associations to the committee.

Bascom Johnson of the American Hygiene Bureau, which found the money for the report of the experts on the traffic, has naturally been listened to with great attention, and the evidence showed how much can be done by linking up the work of philanthropic institutions through their representatives being brought together at Geneva.

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Always Courtesy, Daintiness, Beauty, Along Railways of Japan

A Ticket for Yokohama! What Connotations! A Name That Captivates, Like San Francisco, Singapore, Bombay and Buenos Aires

WHEN I departed from the hotel in Kyoto the proprietor and seven assistants stood on the terrace and bowed deeply in unison, though the gratuities I had distributed were as small as permitted me to leave in the possession of any self-esteem whatever. At the railway station another component person from the hotel, speaking sufficiently all necessary languages, attended to my luggage and the other details, and directly the train appeared, the limited express from Shimonoeki to Tokyo, exactly on its scheduled time.

Meanwhile I had purchased a party, in Europe; for the run from Shimonoeki to Tokyo in one of about 24 hours. The arrangement in these is distinctly European, but the second-class sleeping carriages are quite Japanese and not unlike the interior of the middle-class Japanese home. But everywhere, even to the third class, that cleanliness which in Japan is indeed very closely skin to skin, is apparent. In fact, it might almost be said to be the keynote of life in Japan, and it is as marked on the trains as anywhere else. Equally striking is the military precision of operation and the care evident in the maintenance of service. Guards are everywhere, especially where the tracks intersect. Even at the nonstop station, the limited express is greeted by all of the guards with rigid attention and the salute—for who knows what major-general or other may be on board?

Warnings Unjustified

In the restaurant car of the Japanese Limited Express one dines for the equivalent of 75 cents, gold, and dines reasonably well. There is always courtesy, and here again I found that the "warnings" offered me by people in Shanghai and elsewhere as to the annoyances I should, as an American, be certain to encounter in Japan, were unnecessary and unjustified. In point of fact, during five weeks of travel on Japanese steamships and trains and brief barriers in a number of hotels I met with not a single piece of discourtesy worth the mentioning. True, in Japan a dozen menials do not jump at the call "boy," as they do in Shanghai, nor is the foreigner gently beguiled by the repeated designation of "master." Japanese psychology differs markedly from Chinese, but that does not affect the uniform politeness with which the stranger is greeted in Japan in reasonable degree.

Regarding the exquisite beauty of the country between Kyoto and the capital one deplores the fact that he has not time to traverse it on foot, as a well-known American educator has just come to Japan to do. There are so many delightful little villages where one would like to tarry, and such attractively located large towns where you feel that there must be an excellent inn where the proprietor would welcome you with smiles and bows. Indeed, having had even a few days' experience with the Japanese, one feels confident that a walking tour of Japan would be the event of a lifetime. The traveler who is not averse to a little more of the native life is near the railway line. But for so overpopulated a country there are surprisingly many open spaces, thickly wooded hillsides, rich meadows and open lakes. And then, as one approaches the great Pacific port with the wonderful Japanese capital only a little beyond, there upon the horizon, delicate as a perfectly shaped cloud, symmetrical and graceful as a piece of Satsuma, rises the gleaming cone of Fujiyama, seeming to epitomize all the beauty and daintiness of Japan. M. T. G.

Chonkina, chonkina, chon, chon, kina, kina, Nagasaki, Yokohama.

There is a morning train and a night train across Japan from the southern port of Shimonoeki, hard by Moji, to the capital. It is a thoroughly adequate train by any standard, though it matches not the rich luxury of the Twentieth Century Limited, or the Golden State Special. But it lacks many of their advantages, running as it does over a track of much less than the standard gauge. Nor, incidentally, does it demand the tariff of an American "train de luxe." The fare by first class is less than that in the American day coach, while the second class, which is provided for in carriages exactly like those in use in the United States, carries a schedule of fares averaging about 2 cents a mile. Third class is, of course, very much less.

The Changing Pictures
The distance from Kyoto to Yokohama is about 335 miles, and in the course of the journey one learns much of Japan and encounters one revelation after another of the matchless beauty of the country. He enjoys, on this limited express, the use of an "observation car," quite like those on the American trains, equipped with all sorts of things, even a piano and library. Here, as the train winds in and out of little valleys between richly verdured hillsides, skirts tumbling streams or traverses emerald-green meadows and immense rice paddies, the traveler reposes in the utmost comfort and regards such a series of ever-changing natural pictures as few, if any, lands in the world can offer.

The Japanese Limited Express carries, as its first-class equipment, carriages similar to those of the International Sleeping Car Company.

"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

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other Grand Lodges, so that all such representatives will have seats in the Grand Lodge to which they have been named.

Amendments to the Grand Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, providing for this plan, have been adopted. The representatives appointed will reside near the Grand Jurisdiction to which they are delegated as representatives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Fraternal relations are exchanged between the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and all but a relatively small number of Grand Lodges throughout the world.

The Anonymous Gift

(From the Scotsman.)

Edinburgh, Scotland

IN JUNE, 1919, when Mr. Baldwin was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, a letter, signed "F. S. T.," appeared in The Times containing the following passage:

"I dislike publicity, and I hoped that someone else might lead the way. I have made an accurate estimate as I am able of the value of my estate, and have arrived at the total of £580,000. I have decided to realize 20 per cent of that amount, or, say, £120,000, which will purchase £150,000 of new War Loan, and present it to the Government for cancellation. I give this portion of my estate as a thank-offering, in the firm conviction that never again shall we have such a chance of giving to our country the form of help which is so vital at the present time."

A few years later it became known that the initials, "F. S. T.,"—Financial Secretary to the Treasury—concealed the identity of Mr. Baldwin.

A less known story is told of Mr. Baldwin saving a local asylum for girls from a financial crisis. The incident happened in a Gloucestershire village. Hearing that the home was in difficulties, he walked into Stroud, a good many miles away, and collected, with much trouble, 200 of the dirtiest Bradburys (bank notes) that could be found, wrapped them in a piece of newspaper, with a letter written and worded with absolute illiteracy, and induced an urchin to deliver the parcel at the home.

A Monitor Advertiser

G. L. S. of Brookline, Mass., shares with readers of the Sun a little incident involving one of the Monitor's overseas advertisers. This firm, with headquarters in Holland, learned of a charitable institution in New England which was especially deserving of support. A large assortment of goods accordingly was shipped there. To make sure that the gift was free in every way, the firm inserted in an accompanying letter sufficient American paper money to cover the tariff levy.

NAVY CRITICS TO DISCUSS WAR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Invitations extended to Rear Admiral T. H. Massey and Rear Admiral Charles P. Flunkett to take part in the "parley on war" at Wesleyan University on March 23 and 30, have been accepted. Other speakers will be Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, historian, and Norman Thomas, pacifist.

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NEW YORK

FULLER FAVORS PRIMARY VOTE ON PRESIDENCY

Governor of Massachusetts Says Party Rank and File Should Have Decision

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller has asked the Massachusetts Legislature to make provision to allow voters in the state presidential primary to express a direct preference on presidential candidates in addition to their votes for delegates to the national conventions.

If carried out, the Governor's recommendation would add Massachusetts to the list of 10 states which have both a vote on delegates and a vote on prospective nominees in their presidential primaries. Moreover, it might go a step farther than any of these by permitting the voter simply to write in the name of his favorite instead of confining his choice to a printed list of entries.

Delegates Run Unpledged

Discussing his proposal informally, the Governor said he would like this method best, and said he thought it would be valid at least under Massachusetts laws. Experience in other states has shown that leading candidates frequently do not permit their names to be printed on the ballot and it is rare that any comprehensive list is filed to be put before the voter.

Governor Fuller's recommendation gains significance from the fact that the state of candidates for delegates-at-large prepared by the chairman of the Republican State Committee is to run unpledged and most of the candidates filed for district delegates are unpledged or pledged to President Coolidge or Mr. Fuller. The Governor has expressed a preference for Herbert Hoover for the Republican nominee.

Message to Legislature

In his message to the Legislature, he said:

"I recommend legislation that will provide an opportunity for the voter at the presidential primaries to express his preference for President."

"The rank and file of the membership of the political parties have little or no part in the selection of their party candidate for the presidency. They have no part directly, for the selection is made for them by delegates. They have part indirectly only to such extent as the votes of the delegates may per chance reflect their preference."

"Under the present law, unless a

COLORADO RIVER BILL FAVORED

House Committee Indorses Plan but Early Vote Is Not Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The six weeks of silence on the new Swing-Johnson Boulder Canyon dam measure was broken in the House Thursday when its irrigation committee reported the bill with a favorable recommendation.

The bill would authorize the expenditure of \$125,000,000 for the construction of a 550-foot dam and power plant at Boulder or Black Canyon, on the Nevada-Arizona boundary, and the opening of an all-American canal from the Colorado River to Imperial and Coachella Valleys, California.

The additional time granted by the committee to enable the river commissioners of the seven Colorado basin states to continue their negotiations for a compact allocating the waters of the river among the states had brought no intimation of the perfection of any agreement.

While the bill now is out of committee, there is no indication that it will be brought up on the floor for early consideration. Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, co-author of the measure, said he was uncertain as to the place the House leaders would give it on the schedule.

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EDUCATIONAL

New Education in Spain Gives Challenge to Term 'Backward'

IN THE same way we sometimes give in to, we have for many years designated Spain as a "backward" country. But to the investigator of trends in public education Spain has some amazing things to show. A whole school built on the theory of surrounding a child with beautiful things and practical materials, then allowing him freedom to educate himself. A school without a single screwed down desk, without textbooks, without a rigid course of study. A school working out over a period of years careful comparisons of the progress of children of varying mental ages. That same school, the Principe de Asturias in Madrid, ordered throughout on an adaptation of the Brussels Decree of method of letting children learn by doing.

At the modern Instituto Escuela we found the training of hand and eye coupled with appreciation of beautiful things in the making of pottery, baking, clay models, a design for cloth and tile. There, too, we found an interesting new theory of teaching by cycles, of repeating the same cycle of things to be investigated each year, but after intensifying and widening as the child progresses. The Institut begins French, geometry and natural science, for example, in its lower grades, in a simple and practical way, repeating those same subjects with increasing intricacies through the upper grades. The first generation of elementary school pupils trained in this way has been so successful in secondary school—the Escuela is also a secondary school—that the authorities have encouraged the experimental work to go on.

Another school has a model house, the most complete, the most fully equipped, that we have seen anywhere for teaching girls the tasks of the household—cooking, sewing, laundry, beautifying.

Schools such as these are now serving as the model and experimental schools of Spain's public school system. To them are being sent teachers in training for their required year of practice teaching.

Field Trips to Villages

In the progressive schools education is not uncommon. Indeed, it is an enormously interesting school in Madrid (for the making of Spanish pottery) we found a parallel to our own floating university. The directors, father and son, of that ceramic school take groups of their more advanced pupils, girls and boys, on summer vacation excursions of a month or more to some picturesque village, often far from good trains or roads, where people, dress, and buildings will serve as models for their painting on vase and tile. There the party stays roughing it, or put up by the hospitable country people, making their designs and drawing their inspiration for the next year's work. In the college education is accepted, at least in theory, and approximately 10 per cent of the college population is feminine. Women are not limited as to the courses they may pursue nor as to the places they may eventually obtain in the school system itself. They may and do attain professorships.

There is in Madrid an excellent Residencia for women students under the directorship of Doña Maria de Maeztu, one of Spain's greatest educators. Here girls from other parts of Spain may live for a very small sum while attending the university, Teachers' College, or art or music schools.

Men and women teachers in the schools of Spain receive equal pay for the same work, and there is an almost equal number of men and women among the teachers.

Opportunity for New Ideas

No country could offer more challenge to the experimenter in education, once he gets the ear of the authorities, than Spain. For it has no great centralized program of study, no uniform curriculum of study. Elementary school consists of six years' training of children from ages 6 to 12. If a child goes to secondary school he enters at the age of 11 and continues at least five years. After that comes college or two years of Normal Superior. Education is compulsory up to the age of 12, but the law is badly enforced.

An inspector is appointed by the Government to see, every 100 schools, that the law is being followed. He is pretty much master of all he supervises, making his own course of study and allowing his school directors as much or as little liberty as he sees fit. Often he allows them much freedom.

Moreover, the educator with ideas finds the Government on the whole receptive. Each year it sends abroad 50 or 60 educators to visit progressive schools and study the educational systems of other countries. These men—there must now be 500 of them in the school system—bring back new theories and plans to be adapted to the schools of Spain.

Tremendous Building Plan

Five thousand new public schools have been built in Spain in the last five years. At this same rate of 1000 a year the Government hopes to continue building until all the children may be accommodated in public schools. There are now 1000 public elementary schools—the church schools number 17,000. Of the secondary schools the church still conducts more than half, probably two-thirds.

The Government has more than doubled its annual appropriations to schools since 1914. Federal appropriations go to the support of teachers, and the plan is to increase these appropriations proportionately to the number of new buildings provided, with federal aid by the local governments. In the last few years teachers' salaries have been materially raised so that the average elementary school salary is 5000 pesetas (about \$1000)—not bad according to Spanish salary schedules.

So much for government-financed schools. There has also been a gratifying work done for education in Spain by its returned emigrants or by Spaniards who have settled and pro-

pered in other lands, but who have not forgotten the needs of their homeland. In the Basque provinces such emigrants have collected money to build and endow 2000 or 3000 schools. For remembering their own struggles to succeed without the benefit of an education such as is almost universal in other countries, they wished to make such struggles unnecessary for a new generation. In some tiny Pyrenean village will rise up a palatial modern school, perhaps out of all proportion to the needs of the few peasant families there. But there it is, gift of the traveled, monument to a new reverence for the worth of education.

What of all this thrilling new education in Spain? One tangible result is the reduction of illiteracy from 50 out of 100 ten years ago to 40 out of 100 now. Castile, the most progressive in education, has only 15 illiterates in 100; and the Basque provinces, very backward only a few years ago, now rank third in all Spain for their low illiteracy rate.

Most important results must, of course, be intangible. But in the accomplishments of these new schools, all intelligent and thinking Spaniards will tell you, lies the hope of a new Spain no longer tolerating the term "backward."

Broadening Effect of Afghan King's Zeal for Education

LONDON Special Correspondence
KING AMANULLAH KHAN, who is now on a visit to Europe, is a most progressive ruler, and has introduced a number of far-reaching reforms in his country to modernize it. Among these reforms the two most important ones are those relating to education and women.

Education was in a very backward condition in Afghanistan when Amanullah Khan came to the throne in 1919. There were the old type of mosque schools in the country, where the mullahs taught the three R's and the recitation of the Koran to the boys. There were two elementary schools of the modern type and one college for secondary education at Kabul. The King's mother had founded in 1912 a girls' school at Kabul, where there were about 300 students in 1919. There were no art or technical schools in the Kingdom. There were also no mission schools in Afghanistan because missionaries were not allowed to enter the country.

Soon after his accession to the throne, Amanullah Khan took steps to spread education among his people. He ordered public notices to be put up everywhere in the kingdom in which he exhorted the people to send their children to school. Government servants are obliged to send their children to school, and if they do not they are fined or even dismissed from the service. Elementary schools have been established in all towns and even in some of the villages. Two new colleges for secondary education have been founded at Kabul, the first of which is under French teachers and the second under German teachers. Both elementary and secondary education is free.

Art schools have been established at Kabul and in the provincial capitals, where drawing, painting and modeling of the western type are taught. A museum of art and archaeology has also been started in the capital to educate the people.

There are no schools for technical education in the country yet. But the government workshops at Kabul, where rough spades, hammers, boots and some other articles are made, are open to the public, so that people might come and see how different articles are made. The Government sends a number of students every year to western countries for technical education.

There are no mission schools in Afghanistan yet, but some American missionaries from Persia have been allowed to enter the country for medical purposes. They are therefore every reason to hope that mission schools will be established in the country in the not distant future.

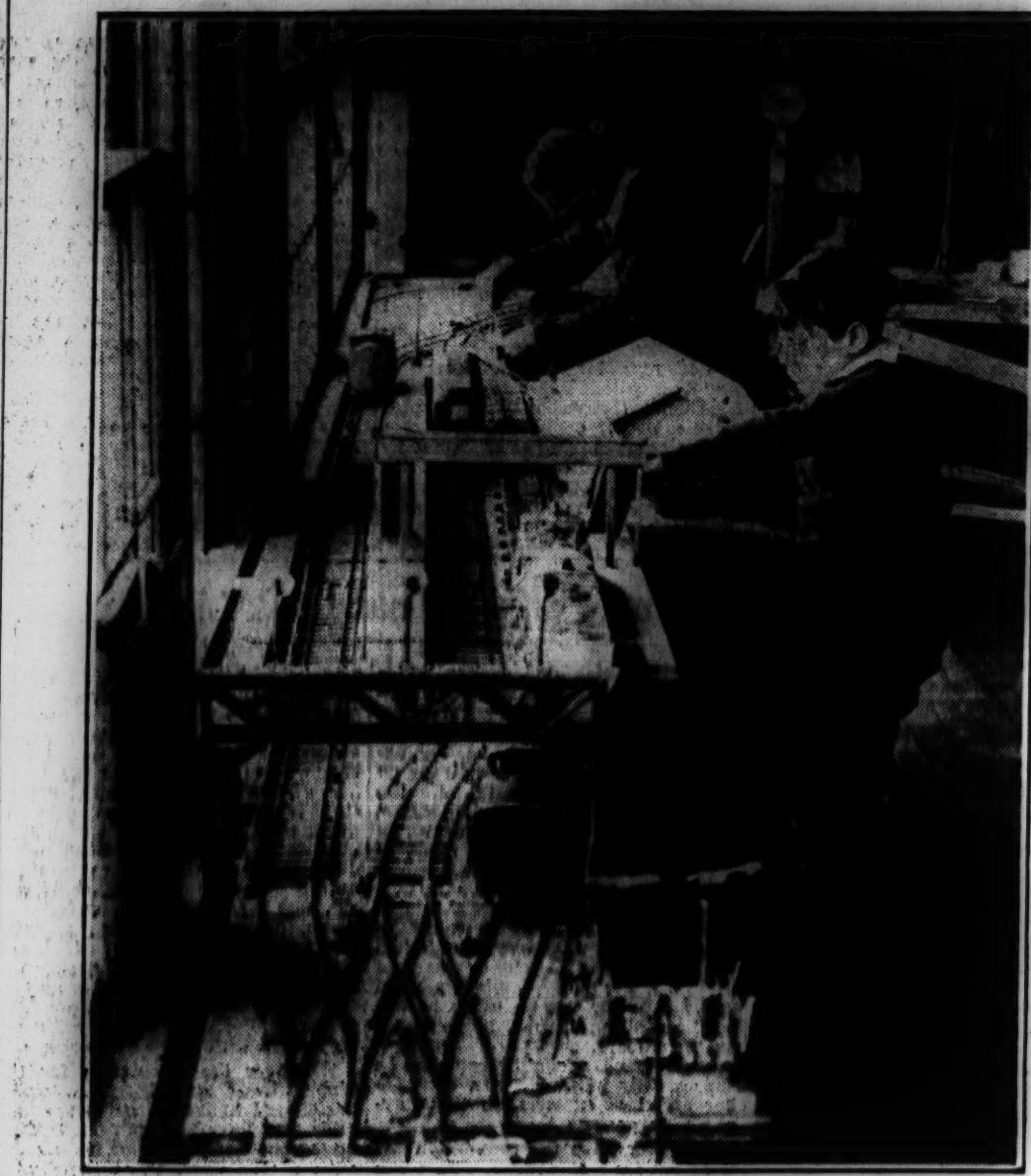
Afghan women in olden times were fairly free. We know that Roxana, the wife of Alexander the Great, who came from Makh (Bactria of the Greeks) was well educated and wore a veil. But they had whatever freedom they possessed when the Afghan embraced Islam in the eighth century.

As the result of the King's zeal for the education of women, there are now in the Girls' School at Kabul over 2500 students. Girls' schools have also been started in the other towns. The King's sister, Princess Kubra, and several of the noblemen's daughters have been sent to government expense to Europe for their education.

The King is a strict monogamist. His Queen, Shah Khanum, who has accompanied him (she is the first Afghan Queen to leave her country) is a cultured woman and dresses in western style.

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The Relation of Education and Income

A series of daily articles based on a study of the cash value of education.

XI. Part 1—Incomes in Selected Vocations

By EVERETT W. LORD
Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University
(Copyright, 1920, by Everett W. Lord)

THE industrial and social development of the race has largely come since the general adoption of the idea of division of labor—of specialization. Probably never in human history was there a time when there was not some division of labor based on difference of individual abilities or desires, but only in recent years has the idea been recognized as the very foundation stone of efficiency.

My grandfather, who lived from 1798 to 1860, was a farmer; at least, that would probably have been the census designation of his occupation. But between crop he was captain of a small coasting schooner, carrying wood for lime kilns to near-by towns and bringing back cargoes of salt and molasses and pewter ware and similar exotic productions. In the winter he made shoes for his own family and the near neighbors, and he was the owner of two or three pairs of rusty forceps with which he occasionally extracted teeth. His career appears to have been in no way exceptional and the diversity of his employment not at all unusual, but it would be difficult to find such a man today. We have reached the age of specialization.

There was romance and independence in the old days, but there was little of convenience, or comfort, or recreation, or the many other fruits of prosperity that are commonplace today. These things have come with general recognition of the greater results to be obtained through a limitation of employment to one line in which the worker may become expert.

Age of Specialization
So long as every man attempted all kinds of work, no one had time or opportunity to learn the best ways of working, but when one man came to devote his entire attention to one object he could hardly fail to find ways to better both the product and the methods of production. Specialization may be carried too far, but within reasonable limits, it adds incalculably to the sum and value of the joint product of the world's workers.

Boys in the first century of the Republic gave little thought to choosing vocations, for, with few exceptions, they learned to do everything—from driving oxen to making gunpowder, from trapping bears to keeping books. We may well be proud of those virile and resourceful men, who could win a living against any odds, but we little realize the intensity of

compared, and, in the Alpha Kappa Psi study of occupational incomes, we have available some interesting figures on this subject. The 7396 individual returns represent approximately 300 different occupations, many of them of repeated, all of which, for purely an elementary, may be grouped in six main fields—industry, business, transportation, professions, personal service, and public service. Industry includes all occupations dealing directly with raw materials; for example, the primal occupations of man—farming, fishing, hunting, mining; the trades, skilled and unskilled, and all forms of manufacturing. The returns from these occupations vary as greatly as do those from any others, but on the average are less than in any of the five other groups.

Median Incomes
The following table gives the median incomes of men in various industrial occupations as reported from all parts of the United States:

Occupation	Median Income
Farmer	\$1,415
Mining (all)	1,830
Iron worker (melter or maker)	1,830
Fireman (portable engine)	1,830
Engineer (portable engine)	2,250
Structural iron worker	2,760
Stone mason	2,350
Brick layer	2,760
Plasterer	2,640
Carpenter	2,200
Painter	1,930
Flower	1,930
Linotype operator	1,940

These are the leaders of the industrial occupations; they attract a considerable number of high school graduates, but, as a rule, are followed by men with only an elementary education. The lower paid occupations, especially in factories, bring down the average earnings to the median figures of our elementary school group—an average of \$1450 for all men in that group.

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Girl Student's Part in Her Own Education

By A RECENT GRADUATE

THE disparage of scholarship so common in American colleges is to me ever a cause for wonder. A high mark, like a good pun, is likely to be greeted by heavy groans. Is not Phi Beta Kappa chiefly a secret society in that the members never admit that they belong? Parents as well as children are subject to the anti-brilliance enthusiasm, especially if their own child ranks low. It may, perhaps, be ascribed to a lamentable tendency to pull down the top man. However, I feel that high scholarship is not as much of a disgrace in college as it used to be, or at least the scorn of it is greater among preparatory schools and hence among freshmen rather than among seniors.

There has lately been a sweeping reaction in the leading women's colleges against "collegiatism." Anything which smacks of what is called "rah-rah" is anathema at present and the fear of it is rapidly spreading to college girls as self-conscious if not as conventional as their sisters in the "great world." One of the phases of this reaction, however, has been a franker recognition of the value of study. The typical, well-to-do college girl—Harold Lloyd's "The Freshman" rarely studied. This has led the recent "Anti-collegiate" girls to admit that they came to college for the academic work, and that they are intensely interested not only in what they study but in why they study what they do. Apart from the fact that it is the style now, this is a good thing, and the sooner a freshman gives up the notion of this kind of "anti-collegiatism" the better.

In the Middle Ages people who wanted to study went in search of a master who could teach them what they wanted to know. A student who did not know what he did want to know would have been an anomaly then. Now the species is common. A girl's part in her own education usually begins with her effort to discover what she wants to study; and the decision will not, contrary to usual expectations, sprout and bloom untended. Unless a girl is fortunate enough to do only one thing really well, she will not know any more at the end of the sophomore year than she did at the end of the freshman year, or any other time. What she wants to do is to concentrate her study. She will know only when she has expended considerable independent and energetic thought upon the matter. The sooner she does so the better. Some colleges offer orientation courses, or vocational lectures, or survey courses—courses with names like Cosmo 151. These may be time well spent, but they are not the answer to the question whether the work in a certain field will interest her in itself and whether or not she likes the faculty in the department! But also a notion of what such work may involve, and how it will be done, can decide where she is aiming, the better she can correlate her courses of study. The intention is not that she should limit herself to a single field, but that she should distribute well as her concentration shall become deliberate instead of accidental. There is not much time to waste. Allowing five full courses a year (and some colleges carry only four), that student will take 20 courses all told. She may perhaps study more than is included strictly

within the limits of these courses, but it is hard to do additional work not connected with the regular schedule. The first year is almost always a distribution year. Sometimes the second is also circumscribed by requirements, but there is apt to be choice within these limitations. The skillful manipulation of the opportunities to make them meet her particular needs is up to the individual.

There are other applications of the idea that the student should take into her own hands the responsibility for what she learns. First, she must get an idea what she wants, then go and get it for herself. It is a true if surprising statement, that the best students are usually those who do, not what they are supposed to do (or what they imagine they are supposed to do), but what they want to do. They probably do the assignment, or most of it, at least freshman year, but they throw their real effort into some matter, closely or vaguely related, which interests them. Herein lies the great step from preparatory school to college work. In college the more the student studies for her own sake, because she wants to know, and the less she studies for fear of flunking, the better she will succeed. Of course this holds for secondary schools, too, but there the requirements are apt to be less flexible and if a pupil goes off on her own, she may not get any recognition. In college, if enthusiasm runs high enough, these things can nearly always be arranged.

In the junior and senior years the custom of "honors courses" or "independent study" is common. This means that the girl studies "for her own," guided by periodic conferences with a member of the faculty. It is really a form of the tutorial system. An examination may or may not be given. In any case, the student receives credit for her study, and hence has time to undertake it. At least a little of this is invaluable, and more fun than any lecture course.

The interest of students in their own education has led to group action in a good many cases. A committee is formed to study the curriculum from the students' point of view. They present suggestions or requests to the faculty. The student curriculum committee of Dartmouth made a very successful survey. The group at Vassar in 1923-24 conducted an extensive piece of research in the form of a time survey. A large number of the students, over three-fourths of the college, recorded daily the number of hours they spent upon each course, on exercise and on sleep. (The names were not used except as a key to the grades.) The compilation of the statistics was carried on with faculty co-operation, and paid for by the college. The results were very interesting. They showed the relative time spent on various courses, a valuable guide to the faculty. They showed the slump at the week-end,

and the comparative hours of study per week by various classes (with disastrous results to the myth of the hard-working senior). They showed little or a negative correlation of time spent and grades received. And so on.

The value to the college of research of this kind is indisputable. Student curriculum committees which have convinced the faculty of their competence and thoroughness are respected and may in time have an appreciable influence upon the educational policy of the college. One can't have learning without teachers, to be sure, and the greater the genuine co-operation of the learners the greater the learning!

Ten Self-Tests for Parents

That the cause of education would receive impetus from occasional self-examination by parents and others who are interested in the public school progress is the opinion of Superintendent Rundlett of Concord, New Hampshire. For parent-teacher members he has compiled 10 questions that can start the parents' trend of thought toward definite parent-teacher intelligence:

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2. Do I know what studies my child is pursuing in school?
3. Do I know what studies my child is doing at home?
4. Have I made the acquaintance of my child's teachers?
5. Have I simply seen my child's report card, or do I read it carefully before signing it?
6. Do I keep my children at home nights, or do they get the proper amount of sleep?
7. Do I read the annual school reports faithfully?
8. Have I visited the schools enough to form an intelligent opinion of their value?
9. Have I ever talked school matters over with the teacher?
10. Am I parent? If not, have I as much right to complain as the one who has children in school?

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W. J. WRIGHT, Manager

Hotel Tyler
LOS ANGELES
South Side, Near University and Park
\$3 single; attractive weekly rates. Showers in every room. Cheerful lobby. Cars \$4.00 or \$5.00 from downtown. Coffee Shop—good meals. ZENO BARNES, Owner
38th and Grand HUmbolt 7860

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Hotel Lincoln
1400 ROOMS each with sunshine, bath, shower and servicer at the hub of the business and pleasure zone, \$3 to \$5 single and \$4 to \$6 double.
James T. Cline, Managing Director
EIGHTH AVE., 44th to 45th Sts.
Phone Larkwood 1400
TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK

Ansonia
HOTEL OF HOMES
Broadway 73rd 74th Streets
APARTMENTS NEW YORK
REAL KITCHENS and FULL HOTEL SERVICE
Five minutes from Times Square and Theatre by Subway Express.
Moderate Rates—Rooms with Bath \$3.50 and up
Suites—\$5.00 and up
Kren's English Chop House
Childs' Restaurant
Beauty Salon—Barber Shop
Gift Shop, etc.
A Wonderful Permanent or Transient Home
SEND FOR BOOKLET

New York State
The Hixson
Owned and operated by First Baptist Church of Syracuse; the first Church hotel in America.
Montgomery and Jefferson Streets
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
CENTRALLY LOCATED
RESTAURANT IN BUILDING
FIRE PROOF ELEVATOR
120 ROOMS, \$1.50 UP

Hotel Touraine
A. A. ROHRER, Managing Director
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHEN IN NEW YORK
The New
HOTEL ALBERT
11th St. and University Place
One Block East of 5th Ave.
West of Broadway
Adjacent to all lines of transportation. "Over 400 rooms, 200 with private bath. All comforts of home at lowest possible rates."
Send for illustrated folder and map of New York City, free upon request.
—Under KNOTT Management—

IROQUOIS HOTEL
NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH... \$3.50
DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH... \$5.00
Special Rates by the Week
W. E. MITCHELL, President and Treasurer
W. C. ROBERT, Vice Pres. and Manager

Hotel Lenox
149 West 44th Street
NEW YORK CITY
One minute from Broadway, newly redecorated and furnished. Suites \$10.00 per day and upward. Double rooms and bath \$10.00. Double rooms \$15.00. Refurnished and homelike. Ownership management.

HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-111 West 45th St. NEW YORK CITY
L. J. LOWRY, Manager

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A delightful home for a short visit or permanent residence.
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
KEN more 1480

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science Church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Double, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Special weekly rates. Every room with bath.
Cafe of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the best.
H. C. HARRIS

RALEIGH HALL
106 W. 47 St., New York
In heart of open business and amusement center. Attractively furnished. Light, airy rooms, with bath and private entrance. Write for booklet.
RALEIGH HALL, Inc.

Hotel Cortlandt
294-300 SOUTH ROUTE 22
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Moderate Priced Family Hotel
European Plan
Your home when in Louisville. You will like the quiet dignity and refinement, the thoughtful service and homelike atmosphere. Women traveling alone and in especially pleasing. Rates from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Special Rates by Week or Month. Near Christian Science church. R. L. O'BRIEN, Mgr.

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THE VENDOME
The Expected Right
—of every guest is Comfort. At The Vendome true comfort is a reality whether you lounge in the foyer or one of the parlors—enjoy the quiet comfort of your own room—or seek rest in a luxurious bed.
The Vendome is but a few minutes distant from Christian Science church.
"Service with a Smile"
Operated by ARBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION
CONCORD, N. H. 271, Breakfast 9001

The Savoy
455 Columbus Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
8 min. from a Christian Science Church
A HOME for discriminating and particular people. Well liked for its courteous service and homelike environment.
Rates
Single—\$2.00—\$2.50—\$3.00 per day
Double—\$3.00—\$3.50—\$4.00 per day
Bath with each room
Special weekly rates
Excellent New England Cafe

The Charlesgate
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplace and sun-drenched closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Harbor and Back Bay Park. Corner of Charlesgate Road, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

HOTEL ARLINGTON
Arlington at Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
THOROUGHLY modernized, clean, comfortable and well furnished rooms. Excellent library and reading rooms.
Located near Park St. District and easily accessible by street cars or automobiles.
Service courteous, surroundings homelike and rates reasonable.
Rates
Single—\$2.50 to \$3.00
Double—\$3.50 to \$4.00
Special weekly rates
Bath with each room

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390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A delightful home for a short visit or permanent residence.
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
KEN more 1480

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Cafe of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the best.
H. C. HARRIS

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H. C. HARRIS

THE ARKAVEN
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
On Ocean Drive and Promenade
16 Miles by Motor, 20 Minutes by Train
ATTRACTIVE WINTER
Write for booklet 721, Breakfast 9001

Massachusetts
THE ARKAVEN
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
On Ocean Drive and Promenade
16 Miles by Motor, 20 Minutes by Train
ATTRACTIVE WINTER
Write for booklet 721, Breakfast 9001

New Hampshire
CONCORD, New Hampshire
Home of
Eagle Hotel
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains

Florida
HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Colonial Hospitality
Radio in Every Room
Rates: \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00
Setting new standards in policy, facilities and service. Rates posted in every room. Tub and shower, electric fan, steam heat and circulating ice water in every room. Centrally located. Garage in same block. Write for booklet.
ROBERT KLOPFEL, Owner

Hotel Mason
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
WILLIAM H. MASON, Manager
MILTON W. BRYAN, Mgr. Director
300 Rooms and Bath. One of the finest dining rooms in the South.
Headquarters Old Colony Club

Windle Hotel
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Modern, Clean, Comfortable, Reasonable... Family and Tourist. Center of City... European Plan, \$2.00 and \$3.00... Fine Cafeteria... Send for Booklet. WINDLE W. SMITH, Mgr.

Hotel Patrick and Henry
ROANOKE, VA.
ROBERT B. PATRICK, Pres.
A. B. MOODY, Sec. Sgr.
201 Rooms, 300 Baths. Single, \$2.00 day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

Hotel Patrick and Henry
NEW ORLEANS
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.

The Roosevelt and Bienville
NEW ORLEANS
FRIENDLY HOTELS

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NEW ORLEANS
FRIENDLY HOTELS

GOOD DEMAND FOR GENERAL MOTORS STOCK

Strong Upward Tendency Is Shown by Various Active Issues

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The stock market started on another upward rampage today under the leadership of General Motors, which was bid up 6 points to a new high record at 169. Specialties, which are reported to harbor a large short interest, were advanced in violent fashion more than a score of gains running from 1 to 15 points.

Trading continued at a lively pace, with the 2,600,000-share mark passed before the end of the third hour.

While the increase of more than \$2,000,000 in brokers' loans was a cause of some uneasiness in conservative banking quarters, it failed to stem the country-wide speculation in stocks which has been under way for about 10 days. Wall Street looked for a huge reinvestment demand when the midmonth dividend and interest checks were distributed. The swift advance in a number of the high-grade issues was accepted as evidence of the country-wide speculation in stocks which has been under way for about 10 days. Wall Street looked for a huge reinvestment demand when the midmonth dividend and interest checks were distributed. The swift advance in a number of the high-grade issues was accepted as evidence of the country-wide speculation in stocks which has been under way for about 10 days.

With the eastern trunk line executives in session here to consider a proposed plan of consolidation, railroad shares began to advance. The following Jersey Central jumped 15 points to a new high record at 315, and New York Central, which was common, rose 10 points to 118. Southern Railway preferred also advanced 10 points to 118. Southern Railway common, which was common, rose 10 points to 118. Southern Railway common, which was common, rose 10 points to 118.

The closing was irregular. Extensive realigning began in the final hour of trading, coincident with the closing of some of the volatile issues. American Lined came down about 10 points from its best figure, and closed at 160. Southern Railway common, which was common, rose 10 points to 118.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate 1/2%
Commercial paper 1/2%
Customers' loans 1/2%
Federal Reserve bank 1/2%
Year money 1/2%
Four to six months 1/2%
Six to twelve months 1/2%
Bar silver in New York 77 3/4
Bar gold in London 141 1/2

Closing Money Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$120,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Exchanges	\$120,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Exchanges	\$120,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Exchanges	\$120,000,000	\$1,000,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

City	Rate
London	141 1/2
Paris	246 1/2
Berlin	141 1/2
Amsterdam	141 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 16	Mar. 15
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; General Motors maintains the upward course.
Bonds: Firm; local transactions active.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; Portuguese rate recovers.
Cotton: Firm; rains delaying Eastern belt crop preparations.
Sugar: Steady; improved spot situation.

CHICAGO
Wheat: Firm; low temperatures in winter wheat belt.
Corn: Higher; bullish Argentine reports.
Cattle: Firm.
Hogs: Strong to higher.

BOSTON STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 16	Mar. 15
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102
100 Abilene	102	102	102	102

NEW YORK COTTON

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
March	18.78	18.88	18.78	18.88
April	18.78	18.88	18.78	18.88
May	18.78	18.88	18.78	18.88
June	18.78	18.88	18.78	18.88

CHICAGO BOARD

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.39
April	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.39
May	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.39
June	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.39

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—

Brokers' loans increased today to \$1,000,000,000, compared with \$800,000,000 yesterday. The Federal Reserve bank announced that it had increased its discount rate to 3 1/2 percent, from 3 percent, effective March 16.

The Federal Reserve bank also announced that it had increased its reserve ratio to 10 percent, from 9 percent, effective March 16.

"Expenses" from the Annual Report

"The Trust operates with a low overhead. It has no rent for offices, nor does it pay salaries other than the fee to the Trustees. It does not issue circulars or have any expenses for advertising the sale of its shares. All distributing costs are entirely paid for by the Bankers who sell the shares."

Due to this low overhead and capable management, the dividend and value of MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST Shares have steadily increased. They offer the ideal form of investment for creating a Retirement, Travel or Children's Fund.

May we present a plan to you either by mail or by consultation at our office?

LEAROY, FOSTER & CO.

Members Boston Stock Exchange
30 State Street, Boston

Orders for SMALL AMOUNTS of stock receive the same careful attention as orders for large amounts, — prompt executions, deliveries and payments.

Old Lots bought and sold for cash

Whitney & Elwell

New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
New York City Market
(Incorporated)

30 State Street, Boston
HUBBARD 7300

THE OLD CONSERVATIVE

THE BANKERS BLDG. & LOAN ASSOCIATION
1510 Glenhurst St., Denver, Colo.

Insurance Stocks

Specific Information on Request
W. R. BULL & CO.
Incorporated
Telephone 3400
Bridgeport, Connecticut

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compared with the previous week and year ago follows:

(000 omitted):

March 14, 1928, compared with March 7, 1928:

Total gold reserves, \$2,785,417,912.218
Gold held exclusively, \$2,785,417,912.218
Total reserves, \$2,785,417,912.218
Other bills discounted, \$1,000,000,000.000
Bills not in open market, \$2,785,417,912.218
Total bills in circulation, \$1,000,000,000.000
Federal Reserve bank notes, \$2,785,417,912.218
Ratio of total reserves to circulation, 74.3%

AMERICAN CHAIN CO.

American Chain Co., Inc., in its 1927 report shows net income of \$2,022,811 after depreciation, bond interest, amortization and taxes. This was equivalent to \$18.38 a share earned on the outstanding shares of the company. After dividends on the preferred and on the old Class A stock which was outstanding, the net income available for the common stock was \$1,275,348.34, or \$11.38 a share. The company has declared a dividend of \$1.00 a share, payable on April 1, 1928, to the holders of record on March 15, 1928.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF KANSAS

Standard Oil Co. of Kansas statement as of Dec. 31 shows total assets of \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 at the end of 1927, and profit and loss deficit of \$100,000, compared with a surplus of \$100,000 at the close of the previous year.

The company has declared a dividend of \$1.00 a share, payable on April 1, 1928, to the holders of record on March 15, 1928.

NEW YORK CITY BUILDING

A \$25,000,000 first mortgage 6 percent sinking fund gold loan for the Fifth Avenue Twenty-ninth Street Building is being offered today by Hayden, Stone & Co., Inc., and is expected to yield about 6.6 percent.

VENEZUELAN OIL OUTPUT

Venezuela oil production averaged 234,447 barrels daily in February, compared with 225,833 daily in January, and 277,123 barrels in December, 1927. Shipments were 225,000 barrels daily, compared with 230,545 in January and 137,140 in February, 1927.

<p>Massachusetts</p> <p>QUINCY (Continued)</p> <p>A Complete Laundry Help READY TO WEAR SERVICE</p> <p>Every bit of laundry carefully washed and daintily ironed. This service is particularly helpful during uncertain winter weather—when drying of clothes is a problem.</p> <p>Old Colony Laundry Granite 5000 Forrester 1 Neal</p> <p>WILL & FRANK Wash, Press, Clean, Dry, Iron, etc. 1485 Hancock St., Quincy Tel. Granite 4681</p> <p>OUR WARNING IN DIFFERENT Highest DAMP WASH Prompt Quality Tel. Granite 4681</p> <p>GRANITE LAUNDRY QUINCY, MASS.</p> <p>QUINCY TRUST COMPANY 1485 Hancock St., Quincy 27 Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs Commercial Department, Savings Department</p> <p>MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM</p> <p>TALBOT-QUINCY, INC. <i>Men's and Boys'</i> <i>Clothiers, Hatters and</i> <i>Furnishers</i></p> <p>1387 HANCOCK STREET</p> <p>WILLIAM PATTERSON FLORIST <i>Flowers for All Occasions</i> <i>Potted Plants</i> A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Store, 1484 Hancock St., Quincy Greenhouses, 11 So. Central Ave. WILLIAM PATTERSON Telephone 5282-W and 5283-R</p> <p>KINCAIDES <i>Home of Good Furniture</i> Everything for the Home—PIANOS, RADIOS, VICTROLAS, RUGS, BEDDING RANGES</p> <p>1485 Hancock St. Tel. Granite 800</p> <p>WILLIAM E. FRITZ <i>Jeweler</i> 1543 Hancock St. Tel. Connection</p> <p>READING <i>I repair any timepiece from all clock</i> <i>to small clock, also Jewels.</i></p> <p>J. A. DE CELLAS <i>Antique Clocks</i> 9 Ash Street <i>Pictures, China, etc.</i> Reading Square</p> <p>ROSLINDALE Satisfaction Guaranteed at WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc. 54 Auburn Street, Roslindale A Service for Every Household A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager</p> <p>SALEM</p> <p>Raumheag Trust Co. <i>General Banking and</i> <i>Trust Co. Business</i> Savings Department and Safe Deposit</p> <p>217 ESSEX STREET</p> <p>Madora Hosiery, \$1.65 Pure thread silk, for women. Proven the best after scientific analysis and careful comparison.</p> <p>Almy, Bigelow & Washburn INCORPORATED</p> <p>IF YOU are looking for a coal con- cern that is different—one that ac- tually guarantees its coal and shows a personal interest in your business, try</p> <p>FAIRFIELD-KNIGHT COAL COMPANY 79A Washington St., Salem, Mass. Tel. 970</p> <p>SOMERVILLE</p> <p>Somerville... Upholstering and Repairing Co. 238 Medford St. — Som. 9173</p> <p>The Elm Delicatessen 235A Elm Street, Davis Square Come in and look over the new Delicatessen Food Shop</p> <p>Home Cooked Foods Our Specialty</p> <p>Alfred A. Veasie <i>Groceries and Provisions</i> SOMERVILLE 266 Broadway Somerset 2610 Medford Hillside 248 Boston Ave. Myrtle 9738</p> <p>Sellar's Cash Market <i>High Grade Meats</i> SPECIAL Fresh Country Eggs Price Edward Island Potatoes 147B Highland Ave. Som. 1515-W</p> <p>Sadie Jackson Preston <i>Millinery—Hosiery—Silk Undies</i> Special Children and Service Hosiery, 1.45 New Hats, 3.50 to 10.00 5 IRVING ST., off Medford St., near Davis St.</p>	<p>Massachusetts</p> <p>SOMERVILLE (Continued)</p> <p>Fireplace Gift Shoppe Springtime Greetings and Gifts 4A Main Street, opp. Paul Revere Apt.</p> <p>Stellar New Spring Top Coats and Suits, 19.50 to 75.00 DAVIS SQ. WEST SOMERVILLE</p> <p>J. W. HOWARD FLORIST <i>Large Variety of</i> <i>Beautiful Spring Flowers</i> Flower Phones, Somerset 416-417</p> <p>DAVIS SQUARE BOOTERY BOSTONIANS <i>Shoes for Men</i> 250 Elm Street, Davis Square</p> <p>Leabitt's Shoe Shop <i>Sole Agents for</i> REGAL SHOES for MEN Davis Square, West Somerville</p> <p>Powder House Market DINWIDDIE BROS. Watch the Weekly Sale of GROCERIES and CANNED GOODS Posted in Our Windows 184 BROADWAY Som. 8475</p> <p>A. F. PARKER <i>Painter, Paperhanger,</i> <i>Ceiling Work</i> 268 BROADWAY Prospect 2208</p> <p>J. A. MARSH <i>Coal Company</i> 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0519</p> <p>SPRINGFIELD <i>Hand-Made Underwear to Order</i> Greeting Cards, Gifts, Novelties</p> <p>"JANET'S SHOPPE" With H. O. Brown's Lighting Studio 408 Bridge St., Opp. Hotel Kimball Tel. 2-0555</p> <p>CARTER, Florist 373 BRIDGE STREET Phone dial 5-4311 "Boy in With Flowers"</p> <p>Shirley's Service Station 1151 STATE STREET High Grade Texaco Products The Golden Rule is our Motto A. E. 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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

British Rubber

The rubber industry in Malay and the Far East owes its existence to the foresight of a Londoner, Henry A. Wickham, who in 1876 went into the Brazilian jungle and chose seeds from the best grade trees and transported them to Kew Gardens, where they were planted. The young trees were sent out to Ceylon, and later planted in Malay.

The Rubber Start

In 1859, Charles Goodyear, in New England, discovered the process of treating rubber which he called vulcanization, and American rubber manufacture, which today supplies 70 per cent of the world's rubber goods, began in earnest.

Detroit Free Press: Those looking for nothing have no trouble finding it.

Postage Stamp

Adhesive postage stamps were invented by James Chalmers of Dundee in 1854.

Island

In Iceland there are neither forests nor fields of grain.

New York Evening Post: "Mexico Seeks Return of American Travel."

"Mexico Seeks Return of American Travel." Wants tourists instead of detourists.

The Albatross

The albatross has the largest wing spread of all birds.

Nashville Banner: Millions thronged the polling places during Japan's recent election.

Nashville Banner: Millions thronged the polling places during Japan's recent election. American customs evidently haven't such a firm hold there, after all.

Hemp Market

Manila is said to be the greatest hemp market in the world.

Detroit News: "Italy Adopts Subways."

Detroit News: "Italy Adopts Subways," says a headline. It was for nothing that Mussolini taught the Italian people to stand together.

Ice and Water

Ice is about one-eleventh lighter than water.

THE MONITOR READER

- Check These You Can Answer
1. What does an Ohio professor believe will be the source of our soups and sandwiches of the future?—*World's Opinion*..... 10
 2. What city wants "polite" automobile horns and has set about to get them?—*Editorial*..... 10
 3. Who is the juvenile diving champion of the world? How old is he?—*Young Folks' Page*..... 10
 4. What new method speeds up the ripening of melons?—*Editorial*..... 10
 5. What new vehicle has Sir Harry Lauder chosen to amuse the world?—*Arts Page*..... 10
 6. What is first necessary if one would "have a ship come in"?—*Home Forum Page*..... 10
 7. Where is the industrial center of the United States?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
 8. What new vogue in house furnishings was witnessed at the French Decorators' Show?—*Editorial Page*..... 10
 9. What is the derivation of "candidate"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
 10. Who suffers more from propaganda, those who use it, or those it is directed against?—*World's Opinion*..... 10
- THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.
- Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

"The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship."

Alternative

Either of two things, one of which must be chosen, is an alternative. Also the choice itself may be called by this term.

It is incorrect to use it in considering more than two things; one should never say, for instance, "a third alternative." In such a case the word "choice" may be used, indicating an opportunity to select among several things, or "preference," implying a special desire for one.

The Latin *alternatus*, from which this is derived, literally says "occurrences by turns," first one and then the other. Hence we make the deduction that in choosing between alternatives a careful weighing of both propositions is taken for granted.

Notice that the first syllable is *al* as in "Albert," not *all* as in "all." Accent the second syllable, *al-ter-na-tive*.

Sound the *a* as in *add* as in *as* in *sofa* as in *it*

"We are facing these alternatives, peace or war."

What They Say

MICHAEL LUKOVICH: "What we want is the pioneering type that scorns being fed with a silver spoon, but will roll up his sleeves and tackle without a murmur any obstacle that may confront him."

ST. JOHN ERVINE: "I would no more dream of offering my opinion as a sure and certain guide to other people than I would dream of offering them my shoes as a sure and certain model in footwear."

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL: "The fellow who manages to do a bit of helpful social service for others side by side with his usual daily round of work is the man who has the happiest life in the long run."

J. A. SPENDER: "The dollar is to America just the most convenient way of measuring things done."

DUKE OF YORK: "The only thing to be ashamed of in keeping a shop is the keeping of it badly."

In Lighter Vein

For Real Estate Only

Prospective Tenant of Castle: "What's the idea of the huge catapult?"

House Agent: "That's to demonstrate that the castle is only a stone's throw from the station."

—Humorist.

—Passing Show

Mendocino: "I am really an author—I once wrote a book called 'One Hundred Ways to Earn Money.'"

Gentleman: "Then why are you begging?"

Mendocino: "That is one of the hundred ways."

Going One Better

A little girl of four was trying to impress her playmate with what she had seen at the Yosemite National Park. He did not seem greatly interested and she persisted: "But I was wealthy on a great big vacation. I saw white water fall off a big mountain, that was Yosemite falling down and Half Dome and—"

That brought a quick response; he knew all about domes, for his daddy worked at the state Capitol.

"Fuh! That's nothing," he said. "My daddy works where there is a whole dome!"

In Plain Words

Rastus had gotten into the clutches of the law, and was talking things over with his lawyer.

"I think," said the attorney, "I can get the jury to exonerate you."

"Boss," said Rastus, "Ah don't crave to be exonerated. Ah want to be let loose." —*Lehigh Herald.*

Couldn't Stand the Noise

Foreman: "What's the big idea of quitting?"

Riveter: "Oh, I don't mind hammering rivets all day long, but the man who works with me hums incessantly."

A Thought for Today

BE busy, busy, busy—useful, amiable, serviceable, in all honest, unpretending ways.—DICKENS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Helman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Publishing Society relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Hope of Collective Bargaining

COAL operators in considerable numbers broke their agreement with the United Mine Workers, which they signed at Jacksonville in 1924, and on being summoned before the Senate committee looking into the present strike said, probably correctly, that the agreement is not legally binding. Whether a contract of this sort is morally binding is, of course, another matter. But the question at issue really goes deeper than a controversy between operators and miners, and touches the roots of the whole system of collective bargaining and the relationship between Capital and Labor.

The miners and operators of what is called the central competitive field met in Florida in February of 1924 and signed an agreement which was to continue three years, calling for a \$7.50 basic wage scale. Secretary Hoover, that same year, rejoicing prematurely over the agreement in his annual report, told how it was attained with his department's co-operation, and how it insured industrial peace in the industry. When the news that certain operators had broken the Jacksonville scale was brought to the President's attention, Mr. Coolidge announced, "I profoundly deplore the breaking of any contract," and added, of this particular case, that "the faithful compliance with agreements between employers and employees is the sole hope of collective bargaining—a principle now accepted in American life." He urged the mine workers to seek recourse in the courts, adding, however, that he realized that the legal position of industrial joint wage agreements is extremely hazy.

The fact is that under present American law a wage agreement really has no place in court. This is as true of agreements in the needle trade as it is of coal mining. While this seems an extraordinary situation to some observers, it is justified by others. Even if unions and employers' associations were incorporated (which they are not) and the extent of their liability defined, it is questionable, declare the latter group of commentators, whether an indictment would be a feasible method of recovery from a whole union and whether legal machinery in this instance would not destroy more than it would produce in a situation necessarily depending on good will and mutual confidence. At any rate, several American courts appear to have held that the normal trade agreement, like that of Jacksonville, where no consideration has passed to bind the bargain, is not a true contract, but only a memorandum or statement of policy.

All the more reason, then, it might be argued from the moral standpoint, for the public to uphold the ethical validity of such an agreement. If this is the only bridge on which employer and employee can meet, and if law will have none of it, then all the more reason for public opinion to give it a firm foundation. Certainly it is not a question of a particular union or industry; it concerns them all. The public is an indirect party to any dispute as a member of the national family (often a much-abused member!), and for the merest selfish motive, if for no other, it must support the only means by which the family may hope to have peace.

Brazil, a Friendly Neighbor

ACCORDING to Edwin V. Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil, the United States is not nearly so unpopular with the other American republics as some would have it appear. Indeed, although the United States has been little conscious of the fact, Brazil has been its steadfast friend for years.

The significance of Brazilian good will becomes more apparent when certain facts are considered. The area of Brazil is larger than that of the forty-eight states of the American Union. Her boundaries touch those of every other South American country save Chile. Take out Brazil, and South America would be little more than a fringe of mountains broadening out at the bottom into the plains of Argentina. Within her boundaries huge natural resources await development. Her 33,000,000 of people are estimated to be half of the population of the continent.

Brazil is not a Spanish, but a Portuguese nation. Most of her population, her language and her culture came from Portugal. She is the largest Portuguese nation in the world, boasting six times the population of the mother country. An ancient antagonism as well as differing racial traits divide the Portuguese from the Spanish. Portugal attributes her independence from Spain largely to her alliance with Great Britain.

Like the mother country, Brazil finds herself surrounded by Spanish-speaking peoples. The only way that she can dissociate herself from the Spanish states of South America is to associate herself with the two other non-Spanish nations of the western world—the United States and Canada. In her foreign policies she has ever followed the leadership of her northern neighbor.

Trade has re-enforced a friendship originally inspired by sentiment. At no point do the two countries compete in the markets of the world. Brazil finds in the United States her best customer, the United States her most important

products running into hundreds of millions of dollars' value each year. On the other hand, Brazil buys from the United States considerable machinery and many automobiles. It is true that the balance of trade is heavily in favor of the southern republic, as the United States buys from her twice as much as she buys from the United States; but this does not affect the main issue.

Just at present Brazil is much interested in Henry Ford's investment of \$1,000,000 in the experiment of growing plantation rubber in the state of Pará. If this should prove successful, it would mean much to the Amazon region.

The diplomatic relations of the United States with Brazil have always been fortunate. Since the legation was raised to the rank of embassy, there has been but one Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan. He was appointed by President Taft and has held the position for sixteen years. With one exception, this is the longest period of service at one post of any American diplomatist. His rare taste in music and his genial personality have made him exceedingly popular with the Brazilians.

By its work for sanitation the Rockefeller Foundation has commended the United States to Brazil. Americans have also rendered a much-appreciated service to Brazilian education by the founding and maintenance of a number of schools, chief of which is Mackenzie College at Sao Paulo.

To all appearances, this kindly feeling for the United States is a staunch sentiment running through all ranks of Brazilian society.

Poland and Lithuania

THAT Lithuania's decision, rendered last December at the unanimous behest of all the great powers on the League Council, backed by Russia, to call off the "state of war" that she proclaimed against Poland seven years ago, has not been followed by an immediate improvement in the relations of the two countries, though regrettable, is not altogether surprising. Lithuanian politics are at present dominated by the army, backed by the so-called "Partisans"—a body of volunteers who seized the port of Memel for their country in much the same way as the Polish General Zeligovsky took Vilna for his. Neither the Partisans nor the army are at present at all inclined to relinquish the Lithuanian claim to Vilna, although the pressure of the purely political parties, coupled with economic difficulties, is all in the direction of a resumption of friendly relations.

Indeed, it is probable that if once diplomatic—and, better still, economic—intercourse could be resumed between the two countries, their numerous common interests would gradually lead them into the way of a permanent settlement of their differences. Lithuania is an agricultural country which needs Polish manufactured goods. Poland knows that the Lithuanian port of Memel can be made to provide an excellent auxiliary to her main outlet through the "Corridor" for the marketing of much of her produce. Economically, in fact, either country is incomplete without the other. Historically, they were united for three centuries until forcibly separated when Poland was partitioned less than 150 years ago. Many Poles live in Lithuania, and many Lithuanians in Poland. Moreover, there are important strategic reasons, particularly as regards Poland, which make close co-operation between the two countries desirable. There is therefore a solid common groundwork for men of good will within and without both states to work on, as and when opportunities occur.

There are indications that the basis of settlement which was rejected in 1921 would not now be unacceptable to many people in both countries. That scheme provided for the establishment of a mutual system of co-operation based on special conventions; autonomy for Vilna within the Lithuanian state; co-operation in foreign policy; a defensive military agreement, and an economic convention going beyond the most-favored-nation treatment and administered by a joint economic council. But it is easier to lay down the broad outline of such an agreement than to work it out in practice. Too much emphasis on the "co-operation" would seem to Lithuanians to be equivalent to absorption; without most definite guarantees for such co-operation, Poland would refuse to restore Vilna. But with patience and good will a settlement could certainly be reached.

A Tendency of Wealth

NEVER before has the ideal of trusteeship been so stressed in connection with those who possess great wealth as is the case today. With the amazing economic development through which the civilized nations have passed, especially in the last century, has come a striking tendency toward concentration of power in the hands of those who control the most fluid form of capital, namely, money. Farmers, manufacturers and merchants have become more and more dependent upon the bankers. Great productive enterprises can hardly be launched or maintained without the financial backing of some gigantic treasure-house. Authority in all walks of life tends to gravitate toward Wall Street, or Lombard Street.

Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of Great Britain and leader of the British Labor Party, has recently called these facts to the attention of Oxford undergraduates in the following words:

If the process goes on of the financier getting more and more control of the manufacturer, of banks becoming more and more important than the skilled organization of labor by people whom we used to call the "old captains of industry," if we go on from year to year and money power increases its authority and grip upon society, you can have political liberty or any other liberty you like, but society will be held absolutely in the hands of those who own and control money power.

There are evidences that this tendency, however, can be looked upon otherwise than as a menace. The benefactions of the immensely wealthy have in recent years attained enormous proportions, and have maintained a productivity and permanency which have shown charity to be something larger than sporadic and indiscriminate giving. The great foundations thus established for altruistic purposes are making notable and regular contributions to human welfare. It is extremely doubtful if

such efficient and systematic promotion of worthy causes could have been obtained by the co-operation of many small contributors as has resulted from the beneficence of those extremely wealthy individuals and families who have made themselves sponsors of these great enterprises.

Moreover, one cannot help but observe that the vast improvements which have taken place in industrial methods and conditions, with the very striking elevation of the wage level and of the standard of living of labor in many parts of the world have been simultaneous with this tendency toward concentration of wealth. That these two developments have been simultaneous does not prove, of course, that the latter has been the cause of the former, but it does at least appear to indicate that notable improvements in the organization of industry and in the welfare of the workers have not been prevented, but rather furthered, by the growth of money power.

In some measure, the bankers have apparently been benevolent despots. May we not hope that any new increase in their power may be accompanied by a corresponding development of their sense of responsibility, and an increased capacity to use their authority for the benefit and enrichment, rather than for the impoverishment of mankind.

The Automobile Show

AT NO time in the year does the almost incredible progress that has been made in the automobile industry during the last two decades loom so large for the ordinary individual as during the yearly automobile show. Of course the New York show is the standard exhibition of the country, if not of the world, but the Boston display, just now in evidence, easily holds its own as a collection of the finest models of the various automobile factories.

It is not entirely as representing vast amounts of capital and marvelous engineering genius, however, that these exhibitions attract attention and almost force the visitor to take stock of the progress of the twentieth century in mechanical directions. These automobile shows demonstrate a truly remarkable throwing off of the limitations of human belief. Only a few years ago, the mere thought of the possession of such material abundance as is represented in one of the latter-day models would have been scouted as too fanciful for serious consideration. It is true that desire to obtain a motorcar has led some into incurring expenses that they have discovered too late were beyond their means. But this situation is really aside from the main issue. The fact remains that tens of thousands of ordinary citizens are today the owners of that which represents for them freedom and enjoyment and utility far beyond anything that their fathers could even conceive.

What will the forthcoming decades bring? He were a rash man who would attempt too close a forecast. Yet what has been accomplished, it is safe to say, is the merest shadow of what is to come. The world is rapidly learning the blessings of abundance and freedom. There is a need, in consequence, that it maintain a just balance in thought. While the progress thus far made is to be welcomed, its significance lies in the further unfoldment of thought to which it points the way.

Just Questions

TWO most interesting questions were lately posed in the Monitor's Saturday column, "In the Wake of the News." "If some persons," it was asked, "are jailed for talking peace in time of war, why shouldn't others be jailed for talking war in time of peace?" And again: "Is the pacifist any more of a menace to the success of a war than the jingoist is to the stability of peace?" Let us ask some more questions.

If the suppression of the peace advocate is a justifiable limitation on free speech in time of war, is not the suppression of the war advocate a justifiable limitation of free speech in time of peace?

If it be disloyal for the pacifist to throw his influence against a war upon which his country is intent, is it not disloyal for the jingoist to throw his influence against peace when his country is intent upon peace?

If a patriotic citizen is bound to support the war pursuits of the majority, once the nation is settled upon war, is not the patriotic citizen equally bound to support the peace pursuits of the majority, once the nation is settled upon peace?

If the ends of war warrant the suppression of the pacifist, do not the ends of peace warrant the suppression of the jingoist?

If the pursuit of war is a national emergency which demands the united support of a nation, does not the pursuit of peace constitute a national requirement which demands a no less united support of a nation?

If—

Editorial Notes

Those individuals who claim that college athletics have reached such a serious stage that little real sportsmanship is left, will have a difficult time discrediting the true sportsmanship which the Yale Athletic Association has recently shown in offering Princeton the use of its assistant swimming coach to take the place of the Princeton swimming coach who suddenly resigned. This action is particularly noteworthy, in view of the fact that Princeton had yet to meet Yale in a championship event. And the acceptance of the offer by Princeton was just as sportsmanlike.

"Have you the PR O. K.?" will soon be commonly heard in Washington. "PR" is merely the name for the State Department's "Division of Protocol" which will supervise all social procedure, ceremonies and invitation lists at official receptions.

Washington might find it more difficult to stand first in the heart of the countrymen today: he would have to put through a farm relief program.

"Well," remarked the author crossing the t, "that's the end of that."

The Turn of the Wheel in European Politics

WITHIN a few weeks two of the great European nations, France and Germany, will be in the midst of general elections, while Great Britain will follow some nine months later. In the case of the first two, conditions are very similar: their respective cabinets were brought into existence about the same time, neither has been in office for two years, and in both cases their short careers have been the reverse of smooth. Further, they will both hold their elections within a short time of each other. The English elections will be brought on by the effluxion of time, but their exact date is still uncertain.

The Poincaré Government made its ministerial declaration at the end of July, 1926, when the country was in a state of financial chaos. Raymond Poincaré was recognized by all parties as the one man able to redeem his country, and even his opponents are compelled to admit that he has done yeoman service and has brought France out of its precarious condition.

As aids in his herculean labors, he succeeded in attracting to his Cabinet most of the prominent statesmen of the country, including six former prime ministers. M. Poincaré assumed the portfolio of finance, having for his chief assistant Aristide Briand. On their shoulders has mainly rested the outstanding problems of the country, those of finance and foreign affairs.

To M. Poincaré the economic rehabilitation of France is undoubtedly due, for he prevented the total collapse of the franc, and the saving of the franc and the saving of France are practically synonymous terms. Two of his outstanding achievements were the adopting by the National Assembly at Versailles, by a vote of 671 to 144, of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the Nation's honor, and the presentation to the Chamber of Deputies on Oct. 12 last, for the first time since the war, of a balanced budget. M. Poincaré's aim always has been to bring about a gradual revalorization rather than a sudden stabilization of the franc. The Poincaré-Briand combination has passed through several crises, but so far all attempts to smash it have proved futile.

Germany, at the end of 1926 was, like France, in a state of considerable political unrest. The Socialists had succeeded in defeating Dr. Marx. For the next six weeks there was much going to and fro between the Wilhelmstrasse and the President's palace. Several prominent statesmen were entrusted with the duty of forming a cabinet, but all to no effect, and in the end Dr. Marx was again appealed to. After several setbacks he was able to form a cabinet, his fourth, constituted of Centrists, Nationalists and the German People's Party, giving him a majority of fifty in the Reichstag.

Dr. Stresemann remained at the Foreign Office, and Dr. Otto Cieseler headed the Defense Department. The Cabinet had a stormy and unstable existence. If one man more than another has succeeded in keeping the not entirely homogeneous parties in amicable working conditions, it has been Dr. Stresemann, whose outstanding characteristic throughout has been his consistent efforts to foster moderation, both at home and abroad.

On the eve of the Marx régime going out of power, at least temporarily, it is fair to say that during the last two years the menace of the return of the former Kaiser has considerably lessened and the Republic has been established on a more substantial foundation than ever. In this connection the rugged figure of President von Hindenburg looms large. In spite of insidious attempts to persuade him to weaken in his allegiance to the Republic which he swore to serve, he has remained absolutely true to his

oath of office and has considerably dampened the ardor and aspirations of the Royalists. A difficult moment was safely negotiated when the time came to extend the law for the protection of the Republic, but in the end the German Nationalists decided to vote for the law, which was passed.

The rock on which the Cabinet at last split was a religious issue, namely, the School Bill. This bill favored denominational schools and was strongly supported by the Roman Catholics. The Centrists forced the issue and defeated the Government. Had it not again been for the intervention of the President, there would have been an immediate dissolution, but he insisted on certain necessary legislation being put through, and to this the Opposition agreed.

The situation in Great Britain is less involved than in either of the other two countries. While no date has yet been mentioned for appealing to the electorate, the present session will probably be the last. The three parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labor, will be fully represented, chief interest centering round the Liberals, for no one would have the hardihood to try and foretell how far Mr. Lloyd George has the resiliency to "come back," nor how far his huge campaign fund, the size of which has recently been disclosed, will enable him to swing the electorate. It has been said that he will be able to place 500 candidates in the field.

Strangely enough, each of the parties is experiencing more or less internal dissension, the Conservatives probably least of any. In the Liberal Party there is a faction strongly opposed to Mr. Lloyd George personally. In the Labor Party, Ramsay MacDonald, J. C. Thomas and other of the leaders stand for a policy of moderation, but the extremist section is by no means a negligible quantity. Within the Conservative ranks are the Diehards, and also a young and more progressive group.

At present the Government has a majority of considerably over 200, and although both the Liberals and Labor will undoubtedly make some gains, it is difficult to see, unless there is a landslide, how Mr. Baldwin's big majority can be entirely wiped out. Little can be gathered from the by-elections, for they generally go against the party in power.

Both the Liberals and Labor have gained seats and the Conservatives have retained several. Of course, a coalition of the two Opposition parties might swamp the Conservatives. But—and the "but" is a very momentous one—what England is asking is, How will the "flapper vote" affect the elections?

Mr. Baldwin, a few days back, promised an enormous audience of women to introduce the equality law in a few weeks' time, which is tantamount to saying that the measure is as good as passed. By this act no fewer than 5,000,000 names will be added to the electorate. How will they vote? If they are actuated by a sense of gratitude, Mr. Baldwin is assured of a substantial victory at the polls. Incidentally the women will have more votes than the men.

Political prophecy is always a hazardous proceeding, but at this distance of time it is fairly safe to assume the return of M. Poincaré's government of Union, always supposing that M. Herriot and M. Painlevé remain loyal to their present chief. Germany looks for another coalition, with a fresh alignment of parties, while in England the result largely depends on an at present unknown quantity.

E. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Cut Prices and the Consumer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Cut Prices and the Consumer," you say, "That the maker of merchandise should have the right to fix what experience has shown to be a fair retail price for his products would seem reasonable." Of course there can be no objection to this. The objection arises when the manufacturer tries to maintain the price which he has fixed by national legislation instead of by virtue of the fact that the fixed price gives good value, quality considered.

Many products are sold for far more than they are worth by means of super advertising and super manipulation. To see how effectively this can be done it is only necessary to consider the large quantities of worthless and sometimes harmful quack medicines which are sold in that way.

It is now generally understood by thoughtful business men that the soundest policy is to sell the best possible product at the lowest possible price. That policy not only benefits the consumer but greatly expands the market for the product and enables the producer and distributor to make larger total profits on a smaller profit per unit of sale.

Authorities say that in production and distribution there is more than 50 per cent waste. Progressive manufacturers and distributors are constantly trying to reduce the amount of this waste. The more farsighted ones have found that it is to their own selfish interest to pass on a large part of the savings they make to the consumer in lower prices. They have found that the best way to meet and beat competition is to keep prices low and quality high.

If retail prices were maintained by law there would be less incentive for manufacturers and distributors to seek ways in which to eliminate waste. There would, however, be a strong incentive to try to force the sales of the too highly priced goods by means of super advertising and super salesmanship. In the end the producer, the distributor and the consumer would all be losers.

The great growth of the chain stores is to a large extent due to their ability and willingness to sell at a low price, quality considered. I confidently expect to see a continued great growth of the chain store idea. I believe that in the next few years we shall have chains of department stores doing business of more than \$1,000,000 a year. I believe it is likely that in time 75 per cent of all the goods sold at retail will be sold by the chain stores.

My experience as a retailer and my studies of distribution force me to believe that a national law permitting the maintenance of fixed retail prices would result in the elimination of most of the national branded products because of the fact that the chain stores, operating on a nation-wide scale, will be able to offer better values in their own private brands. I cannot recall a single outstanding branded product which constituted an important part of our sales when I started business and which still survives.

Boston, Mass. EDWARD A. FILENE.

Who Can Find One Not Obsolete?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor, in the column entitled "Editorial Notes," suggestions were requested as to a longer one-syllable word than "stretched." I find in a recent dictionary the transitive verb "strength," classified as obsolete. This word is found in our literature even though not in present use. The preterite and past participle would be "strengthened," would they not?

Lewistown, Mont. BUSTON B. COLE.

Breaking Through Shell of the Everyday

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read as the last sentence in an article in the Monitor about Edward Benet and that splendid new-old country, Czechoslovakia. "It is a pity that more of us cannot go there and learn the truth." Realizing that this statement interpreted literally refers to both physical and mental travel, I still must protest that we do go there, and elsewhere, daily and satisfyingly with The Christian Science Monitor pages as fairy guides. One must admit that the physical mode of traveling brings about more of cumbersome than of anything else. While the mental (or reading) method needs no sleeping and eating accommodations nor transference media, for instance, that I may meet Mr. Benet, there

is only the question of "Lo, here," and "Lo, there." Not even an introduction is requisite.

You may say, "Ah, but you have not seen, heard nor felt the atmosphere." Then you have never seen the swaying prairie grasses of early Illinois with Abraham Lincoln and Carl Sandburg as seat-mates in a rickety buggy of the period; have never heard the voice of Carlyle with O. B. as a companion; have never felt the pressing stillness of a certain forest with Walter de la Mare and his "Listeners"; in fact, have never broken through the hard dry shell of the everyday to co-slow with the ages.

Yearly, I attend the National Education Convention as surely as any educationalist (and more so than some. I am sometimes convinced). And the institutes! How I look forward to them. And the national conventions coming! Can you wonder that I rejoice that space is not in the vocabulary of the reader.

The world is the realm of the reader (and often the universe). Not four walls, a half-dozen streets and faces. Ask any diligent, careful reader of the Monitor where he has been during that one special day of his present and it may surprise you to see great distances align in his eye, though he may not speak for happiness.

Santa Monica, Calif. (Mrs.) FLOA LAWRENCE MYERS.

Gov. Brewster and the Smith-Vare Cases

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please publish the following regarding a newspaper account of an address by Governor Brewster speaking in Lewiston, Me., recently. In discussing the Smith-Vare cases, the Governor was incorrectly quoted as follows: "In his address, the Governor said that Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, and his opponent in the campaign, voted with the minority to permit Mr. Smith to be seated."

I merely wish to stress that Governor Brewster has at no time made any direct reference to the way that the senior Senator from Maine has voted upon this or any other question. Governor Brewster's campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator is not one based upon personalities, but rather upon fundamentals, and in his Lewiston address he confined his comments to the theme that the Senate acted properly in refusing a seat to Mr. Smith.

CARL T. MORRISON,
Executive Secretary to the Governor.

Augusta, Me.

Hats Off to the Women

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor recently was an interesting article about the Baldwin brothers who have always lived together—as playmates, as schoolmates, business partners, having joint bank accounts, etc. In addition to this, when married, they lived and raised their families under the same roof. All very commendable, but could the latter have been accomplished without splendid co-operation of the two wives?

Much could be said about two women brought up in different homes, different environments and with different dispositions making such a thing possible. My deepest respect to the wives and mothers. God bless them.

ELLA C. BOWMAN.

Winnetka, Ill.

Captain Macready's Flight

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to call your attention to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington recently published in the Monitor stating among other things that Capt. John A. Macready made his first transcontinental nonstop flight from New York to San Francisco, May, 1923. The flight was actually made from New York to San Diego, San Diego, Calif. ALBERT J. JONES.

The Fallacy of Government Control

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial concerning Government control was very true in its statement. It is a known fact that the various Provinces all had to endure the booting evil while the control system was in force. It is a joking piece of propaganda sent all over the states these days that beer and light wine or the control of liquor by the individual states would put an end to bootlegging.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Chicago, Ill.